

rather uniform pale yellowish brown, with very faint traces of common mesial band.

This species can be recognized at a glance from *natatrix* by the strongly dentate t. a. line, from *Parora Texana*, with which it has been confused, by the character of t. p. line and reniform. In *segura* the t. p. line is even as in *natatrix*, not crenulate and wavy as in *Texana*.

Types, Babaquivera Mts., Ariz., July.

Eudela helveta, n. sp.—Expanse 18 mm.

Head, thorax and wings yellow as in *mendica*. Fore wing with broad, semi-transparent fascia, almost reaching costa before apex and inner margin before inner angle. The margins are quite even. A large semi-transparent patch in base of cell, with another about twice as large below it, only separated by vein. Hind wing with broad semi-transparent fascia occupying about one-third of the wing. Under surface as above.

Types, two ♂, Kerrville, Texas.

RECORDS OF DIPTERA FROM LAKE TEMAGAMI, ONT.

BY JAMES S. HINE, COLUMBUS, OHIO.

Mr. Frank B. Shuler, of Hamilton, Ohio, while with a camping party on Lake Temagami, Ontario, during the past summer, collected a number of species of Diptera, some of which are worthy of note as matters of record.

Of most interest is the discovery of a second species of the genus *Mesembrina* for North America. It agrees so well with the European *M. mystacea* that I have given it that name.

The nearctic species of this genus have not received much consideration, but Hough has given a short account of the results of his studies in Vol. I of the Biological Bulletin. He is of the opinion that we have only a single species of the genus, and this he determines as *M. Latreillei*, of which he makes *resplendens* a synonym.

The specimen I have called *mystacea* is larger than *Latreillei*, fully 15 millimetres in length and quite robust, the thorax is clothed above with golden-yellow pile, and so are the last two segments of the abdomen, but on the latter the colour is lighter than on the former. The apical cell of the wing is not so widely open, and the sides of the face are yellow instead of silvery. Some of the older authors placed *mystacea* in the Syrphidæ, and I must confess the specimen before me looks very much

like one of those flies from superficial examination. In fact, I took it for a Syrphid myself until I examined the wing venation.

The following species are represented in the collection :—

TABANIDÆ.

Tabanus actæon, *astutus*, *epistatus*, *microcephalus* and *nivosus* ;
Chrysops excitans and *frigidus*.

BOMBYLIIDÆ.

Anthrax alternata, *fulviana* and *lateralis*.

SYRPHIDÆ.

Syrphus arcuatus, *diversipes*, *ribesii* and *xanthostoma* ; *Xanthogramma felix* ; *Sphaerophoria cylindrica* ; *Eristalis dimidiatus* ; *Helophilus latifrons* and *similis* ; *Xylota fraudulosa*.

CONOPIDÆ.

Physocephala furcillata.

TACHINIDÆ.

Gonia capitata ; *Echinomyia algens* ; *Panzeria radicum*.

DEXIDÆ.

Ptilodexia tibialis.

SARCOPHAGIDÆ.

Lucilia Cæsar.

MUSCIDÆ.

Mesembrina mystacea.

ON THE CORNICLES OF THE APHIDÆ.

BY J. R. DE LA TORRE BUENO, NEW YORK.

Among the many interesting matters discussed at the New York meeting of the Association of Economic Entomologists, the question of the source of the so-called honey-dew of the Aphides was touched upon by some of the members present, and doubts were freely expressed as to its being ejected at the cornicles, although so stated in the majority of works. By a curious coincidence, I received, from Professor Geza von Horvath, of Buda-Pesth, a separate of a paper he published, in 1905, on the matter, (*Sur les cornicules ou nectaires des Aphidien*, C. R. 6me. Congr. intern. de Zool.), of which what follows is an abstract.

The learned Hungarian briefly mentions the nature, position and dimensions of the tubes, and then proceeds to review the opinions of Reaumur, Bonnet, Linné, to whose great authority he attributes the prey-